



U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

TT

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
425 Eye Street N.W.
ULLB, 3rd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20536

File:

Office: California Service Center

Date:

MAR 27 2000

IN RE:

Petitioner:

Beneficiary:

Public Copy

Petition: Petition for Alien Fiance(e) Pursuant to Section 101(a)(15)(K) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(K)

IN BEHALF OF PETITIONER: Self-represented

identifying as related to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office which originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information which you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. Id.

Any motion must be filed with the office which originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,
EXAMINATIONS

Terrance M. O'Reilly, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The nonimmigrant visa petition was denied by the Director, California Service Center, and is now before the Associate Commissioner for Examinations on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner is a naturalized citizen of the United States. The beneficiary is a native and citizen of the Philippines. The director determined that the petitioner had not established that he and the beneficiary personally met within two years prior to the petition's filing date.

On appeal, the petitioner states that he travelled to the Philippines and personally met the beneficiary in October 1995. He further states that their mothers were dormitory mates in college and that he has known his fiancée since childhood. He indicates that on February 19, 1999 he asked for her hand in marriage and she accepted.

Section 101(a)(15)(K) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(K), defines "fiancée" as:

An alien who is the fiancée or fiancé of a citizen of the United States and who seeks to enter the United States solely to conclude a valid marriage with the petitioner within ninety days after entry....

Section 214(d) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1184(d), states in pertinent part that a fiancée petition:

shall be approved only after satisfactory evidence is submitted by the petitioner to establish that the parties have previously met in person within two years before the date of filing the petition, have a bonafide intention to marry, and are legally able and actually willing to conclude a valid marriage in the United States within a period of ninety days after the alien's arrival...

The petition was filed with the Service on March 19, 1999. Therefore, the petitioner and the beneficiary must have met in person between March 19, 1997 and March 19, 1999.

The Petition for Alien Fiance(e) (Form I-129F) indicates that the petitioner last met his fiancée in the Philippines in 1995. No documentary evidence has been submitted to establish that the petitioner and beneficiary met in person within the required period.

Absent a personal meeting, the Attorney General may waive the requirement that the parties have previously met. According to the regulation at 8 C.F.R. 214.2(k)(2), the director may exempt the

petitioner from this requirement only if it is established that compliance would:

- (1) Result in extreme hardship to the petitioner; or
- (2) Violate strict and long-established customs of the beneficiary's foreign culture or social practice....

The record contains no evidence that a personal meeting would cause extreme hardship to the petitioner. Further, the petitioner has not presented any evidence that the beneficiary is a practicing member of a religious or cultural group which precludes premarital meetings of the future bride and groom. See Matter of Grewal, 14 I&N Dec. 620 (Reg. Comm. 1974).

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1361. The petitioner has not met that burden.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.